

SPORTS

Olympic year in the offing

The current Rome 85th IOC session has just discussed the Commission report summing up the 1981 Olympic Congress and reports and recommendations of IOC commissions and working groups and has considered admission to the IOC of new national Olympic committees and new IOC Executive members.

Special consideration has been given to reports by the organizing committees of the 1984 winter and summer Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, and Los Angeles, USA.

Delegates have expressed their concern over the Los Angeles Games' organization, as many of the IOC recommendations have not been acted on. For instance, no list of the Games hardware equipment has been framed and no up-to-the-hour competition schedule has been elaborated. No announcement has been made in advance on the cost of accommodation at the Games. Delegates were surprised to learn that the treatment of injured athletes at the Los Angeles city hospital will have to be paid for by the national Olympic committees.

Anxiety was sounded over the fact that Los Angeles has still not offered the IOC guarantees from the US government of security of the Games' participants.

Aston Villa wins cup



Munich Bayern's captain Reinhard Matthy (right) tackles Aston Villa's Gary Shaw, during the early stages of the European Cup final in Rotterdam.

British Aston Villa defeated West German Bayern 1-0 in the European Winners Cup final in Rotterdam, Holland.

Defending world champions Argentina edged Portugal's Benfica 1-0 in a warm-up game in Buenos Aires.

New Zealand, drawn in the same world cup group with the

ans, guarding them against possible politically hostile demonstrations like the ones during the Lake Placid Winter Olympics.

Much interest was shown in addresses by noted sportsmen who set up a new IOC commission — the Commission of Sportsmen, after the Olympic Congress.

The problems facing the IOC, the Olympic movement, international sports federations, national Olympic committees and Games' participants are naturally of concern to us athletes, said Commission member Vladislav Tretyak, many time world and Olympic champion. Sport needs peace, mutual understanding and international cooperation. Young people want to live in peace and compete not on battle fields but in sports contests, he added.

He further noted that athletes uphold a proposal by the IOC medical commission for setting up International Medical Control, since drug-taking, as they see it, is a major menace in modern sport.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, evaluating the period since the Moscow Olympics and Olympic Congress, stressed the Olympic movement had still more gained in strength.



Romania won the annual international water polo tournament in Tbilisi for the prize offered by the Journalists Union of Georgia. In the photo: a scene from the USSR vs Cuba bout drawn 8-8.

Success in Bugojno

All Soviet chess players who participated in the big international contest in Bugojno, Yugoslavia, finished in the upper part of the tables. With still a round to go the first place was won by young Grandmaster Garry Kasparov. In the last, 13th round, he drew with Swedish Grandmaster Ulf Andersson and totalled 9.5 points.

Second-third places were shared by Lev Polugayevsky and Yugoslav Grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubojevic.

Many leading world tennis players like John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, USA, Bjorn Borg, Sweden, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, and others missed out on the most popular international meets of this summer tennis season — Italy's open championship.

Andres Gomez, 22, from Ecuador, who is not among the leading players in the world classification, won the tournament for the first time yet. In the final match this very tall player (186 cm) beat American Eliot Telcher 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

Decathletes close to fantastic result

Moscow Olympic decathlon winner Daley Thompson, of Britain, established a world record in the hardest event in athletics, its "crown" — decathlon, during two-day competitions at Gmunden, Austria. The 23-year-old athlete, competing against strong sportsmen from European countries, the USA, Canada and Australia (the only one missing was former world record holder Guido Krechmer, of the FRG) amassed a wonderful sum of points — 8,707, bettering the former mark by as many as 58 points. One should also take into consideration that the contest was held in a rainy and windy weather. He improved several of his personal bests in

the process. Thompson believes that the fantastic result of 9,000 points in decathlon is quite realistic, and intends himself to try and reach it this summer.

Here are Thompson's marks:

100m — 10.49 sec, long jump —

79.5 cm, shot-put — 15 m 31 cm,

high jump — 204 cm, 400 m —

46.80 sec, 110 m hurdles — 14.31 sec, discus — 44.34 m, pole vault —

4.90 m, 4 m — 30.55 sec.

Scotland drawn in the same World Cup group with the USSR defeated Wales 1-0 within the framework of the Great Britain championship.

On photo: Moscow Olympic decathlon winner Daley Thompson, Britain, set a new world record recently.

Photo AP-TASS

ICELAND

● Bokabud Mals og Menningar Laugavegur, 18 Reykjavik

ITALY

● Libreria Italia-URSS 47 Piazza della Repubblica, 00185 Roma.

● Libreria Italia-URSS via Elio Raggio, 1-10, 16124 Genova.

● Associazione Italia-Urss Sezione di Milano, via Dogana, 4 20123 Milano.

● Libreria Internazionale Largo Chigi, 11, 00187 Roma.

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS: In other countries, subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Moshnudnaya Kulg. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russia as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals (for info, see box below).

Address: 10/7 Gorky St., Printed at the "Moscow News" Moscow, USSR.

Published Tuesday and Friday.

Index: 1978.

MN INFORMATION

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

● Biro Pachai, ul. Lehina, 41 Ulan Bator

● All post offices in the country

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS: In other countries, subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Moshnudnaya Kulg. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russia as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals (for info, see box below).

Address: 10/7 Gorky St., Printed at the "Moscow News" Moscow, USSR.

Published Tuesday and Friday.

Index: 1978.

MN INFORMATION

ATHLETIC SCHEDULE APPROVED

The finals of the Europe Athletic Cup will be held on August 20-21, 1983, is the decision of the European Athletic Association at its congress in the Hungarian capital. The men's finale will feature the GDR, the USSR, the FRG, Britain, Poland, Hungary, Italy and France, and the women's will include the GDR, the USSR, the FRG, Britain, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

On September 10-11 the top European decathlon teams will vie for their Europa cup. The men's contest will draw its GDR, the FRG, the USSR, Poland, Bulgaria and Switzerland, and the women's — the FRG, the GDR, the USSR, Bulgaria, Britain and Hungary.

The season's highlight will surely be the first world championship, scheduled for August 7-14 in Helsinki.

The list of other 1983 European athletic events includes the Europe Marathon Cup on June 19 in Laredo, Spain. The 1984 European Indoor Games will be held on March 3-4 in Göteborg, Sweden.

Ecuadorian wins

Italian championship

Many leading world tennis players like John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, USA, Bjorn Borg, Sweden, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, and others missed out on the most popular international meets of this summer tennis season — Italy's open championship.

Andres Gomez, 22, from Ecuador, who is not among the leading players in the world classification, won the tournament for the first time yet. In the final match this very tall player (186 cm) beat American Eliot Telcher 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

Second-third places were shared by Lev Polugayevsky and Yugoslav Grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubojevic.

Leonid Brezhnev, presiding over a recent Kremlin session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, pointed out that the Food Programme approved by the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee combines agriculture and related industries into a single whole. The goal is as follows: to provide Soviet citizens with quality foodstuffs on a regular basis, he said. Great outlays have been mobilized in order to attain this goal, as well as the efforts of many thousands of working collectives, managers, specialists and other specialists. We have drawn up a vast programme for the restructuring of rural life, involving more housing, roads, schools, hospitals, kindergartens and shops, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized.

USSR AND AMERICA TO HOLD TALKS

The Soviet Union and the

United States have agreed to

begin official talks on "limiting

and reducing strategic weapons

on June 29 in Geneva, Switzerland. The Soviet delegation will

be headed by Ambassador

V. Karpov and the American —

by Ambassador E. Rowley.

The two sides attach great

importance to these negotiations.

In favour of disarmament negotiations.

On Italian-Soviet relations,

the president noted that those

were fairly extensive in many

areas, particularly in economic

and cultural cooperation. Austria, he stressed, values highly

its friendly ties with the Soviet Union.

On Austrian-Soviet relations,

the president noted that those

were fairly extensive in many

areas, particularly in economic

and cultural cooperation. Austria, he stressed, values highly

its friendly ties with the Soviet Union.

On Italian-Soviet relations,

the president noted that those

were fairly extensive in many

areas, particularly in economic

and cultural cooperation. Austria, he stressed, values highly

its friendly ties with the Soviet Union.

On Italian-Soviet relations,

the president noted that those

were fairly extensive in many

areas, particularly in economic

and cultural cooperation. Austria, he stressed, values highly

its friendly ties with the Soviet Union.

On Italian-Soviet relations,

the president noted that those

were fairly extensive in many

areas, particularly in economic

and cultural cooperation. Austria, he stressed, values highly

its friendly ties with the Soviet Union.

On Italian-Soviet relations,

the president noted that those

were fairly extensive in many

areas, particularly in economic

and cultural cooperation. Austria, he stressed, values highly

its friendly ties with the Soviet Union.

On Italian-Soviet relations,

the president noted that those

were fairly extensive in many

areas, particularly in economic

and cultural cooperation. Austria, he stressed, values highly

its friendly ties with the Soviet Union.

On Italian-Soviet relations,

the president noted that those

were fairly extensive in many

areas, particularly in economic

and cultural cooperation. Austria, he stressed, values highly

its friendly ties with the Soviet Union.

On Italian-Soviet relations,

the president noted that those

were fairly extensive in many

areas, particularly in economic

and cultural cooperation. Austria, he stressed, values highly

its friendly ties with the Soviet Union.

On Italian-Soviet relations,

the president noted that those

were fairly extensive in many

areas, particularly in economic

and cultural cooperation. Austria, he stressed, values highly

its friendly ties with the Soviet Union.

On Italian-Soviet relations,

the president noted that those

</div

FOLLOWING THEIR TRIP TO USSR

Washington. The Soviet Union is sincerely interested in early talks on strategic armaments and is working actively for lasting peace and understanding with the United States. This was the view formed by noted American journalist R. Wilkins and M. Ruskin, one of the heads of the Institute for Policy Studies, after their visit to the Soviet Union with a delegation of American disarmament experts.

The USSR wholeheartedly favours serious talks on strategic arms, R. Wilkins told a Washington press conference.

M. Ruskin exposed Washington's lies about how America "lags behind" the USSR in the strategic area. Americans remember perfectly well how in the 50s a gap was discovered between the USA and the USSR. In the number of bombs, a gap which turned out to be a bluff, it was the same thing all over again with the so-called "missile inferiority". Now, Ruskin continued, there is renewed talk of "inferiority"; moreover all the indications are that Washington makes use of its claims to establish control over armaments, to cover up the ongoing arms race.



Francis Drake at your service, Sir. Piracy is right up my street.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

PENTAGON SECRETS

Washington. The Pentagon's plans for boosting American military power go far beyond the Reagan administration's five-year programme for military buildup, already on an unprecedented scale. This follows from a confidential report by the American Joint Chiefs of Staff carried in "The Washington Post" newspaper.

According to the report, the Pentagon strategists intend to increase the US Army by nine combat divisions, which means an addition of 135 thousand servicemen.

In order to enhance the strike capability of the US Navy, the report envisages an increase in the number of aircraft carrier groups from 13 to 22. At the same time, it is planned to build up the Air Force by adding another 14 wings to the existing 24, each with 70 planes.

SENATOR

BAKER'S VISIT TO PEKING

Peking. The Republican Major-Lieutenant in the US Senate, H. Baker, is at present on a ten-day visit to China. He has delivered an oral message to the Chinese leaders from President Reagan.

As was the case with American Vice-President G. Bush's recent visit to Peking, the central item on the agenda for Baker's talks with the Chinese leaders will be the supply of

NO-GO OF REAGAN PLANS

Washington. US Congress has cold-shouldered the administration's plans to further shore up anti-popular regimes in Central America. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has unanimously approved 100 million dollar cuts in the administration's request for military aid to El Salvador. Later the House Foreign Policy Committee voted

down in toto an administration programme for aid to the tune of 301,500,000 dollars for military dictatorships in Central America. Thus opposition to White House policy, which uses the excuse of "counteracting Communism", to bolster up tyrants and dictators who butcher their own peoples, has spread even to Congress.

Oleg LOMOV

VIEWPOINT

'CHEMICAL COSH' RAISED OVER OUR WORLD

The US Senate Appropriations Committee has approved the Reagan administration's programme for boosting stockpiles of chemical weapons. It is characteristic that, while 455,000,000 dollars were earmarked for chemical weapons production in 1982, the tentative figure for 1983 is 76,000,000 and 1,400 million for 1984. In all, the five-year programme will cost the Americans between seven and ten billion dollars.

The money will primarily go into the development of advanced binary agents, with a new war chemical complex due to produce the first binary 155 mm artillery shells in Britain, West Germany and Italy and subsequently in other NATO countries. In addition, aircraft carriers, cruising in the East Atlantic and the Mediterranean, will carry "Big Eye" aviation bombs, now under construction at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. On completion, it will turn out 70,000 units of ammu-

yearly and will manufacture other types of binary ammunition once they have been tested. From reports made by Pentagon spokesmen in the Senate, it is clear that the US Army is to be rapidly equipped with the latest chemical weapons in order to give it the ability of waging an aggressive large-scale chemical war in Europe, with three-fourths of the stockpiles of new binary agents being placed beforehand in Britain, West Germany and Italy and subsequently in other NATO countries. In addition, aircraft carriers, cruising in the East Atlantic and the Mediterranean, will carry "Big Eye" bombs.

The US administration alleges that all these plans for "chemical rearmament" stem from American "inferiority". In chemical weapons, in actual fact, the programme for "America's chemical rearmament" unrolled by President Reagan

this past February, aims at plastering American chemical weapons all over West Europe and is another pernicious step towards mass destruction buildup. As for the American allegations of "chemical inferiority", they do not hold water from a military standpoint and are outright propaganda.

The amassing of stockpiles of such weapons in itself raises the likelihood of a chemical warfare fire-up, threatening death to millions upon millions of people, especially in densely populated Europe. The storage of vast quantities of toxic agents in peacetime in Western Europe alone is extremely hazardous both for people and the environment. The consequences of accidents with chemical weapons are difficult to calculate. It is a fact that US Army stores in Hessen, Rhineland-Palatinate and Baden-Wurttemberg in West Germany contain 3,000,000 litres of toxic agents of the same

Oleg Lomov is a Soviet chemical weapons expert.

CUBA AND MOZAMBIQUE RAP USA WAR-MONGERING

Havana. The warlike, adventurous policy pursued by the American administration which seeks to strengthen its hegemony by means of blackmail and threats, poses a serious threat to the cause of peace, says a joint Cuban-Mozambican communiqué issued at the end of an official visit to Cuba by S. Michel, Chairman of the FRELIMO party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Cuba and Mozambique have condemned the arms race imposed by imperialism including the manufacture of new weapons of mass destruction, the creation of new military bases, etc. the decision to deploy American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Tokyo. Combined army, navy and air force exercises, the biggest in post-war years, have been held in the north of Japan. Exercises were carried out in the delivery by air and sea of large units and military equipment to Hokkaido Island and of the repulsion of an invasion by three enemy divisions". The exercises involved 13 thousand servicemen, 260 armoured personnel carriers and tanks, 140 transport planes, helicopters and fighters, as well as warships and submarines.

The "Mainichi" newspaper quotes the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral T. Yate, who was in charge of the exercises in Hokkaido, as saying that such manoeuvres would continue to be held in the future. He has also let it be known that in the near future, the US Army may join in such exercises.

ZHAO ZIYANG IN TOKYO

Tokyo. Chinese State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang is in Japan at the start of an official visit. The main topic for his talks with Premier S. Suzuki will be the economic problems resulting from the failure of plans to modernize the Chinese economy and from Peking's discontinuation of some major contracts previously concluded with Japanese firms. News papers here note that much attention at the talks in Tokyo will be given to Sino-American relations.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Over the past 30 years direct American investment in the South African economy has increased 14 times and now stands at 5,000 million dollars.

Greece has said it will not take part in the "Deliberate Force-82" naval exercises at present taking place in the Mediterranean.

COLONIALISTS' MANOEUVRES

Luanda. The Contact Group of five Western powers is in South Africa trying to impose an election system for the USA itself. Senator H. Jackson told Congress that he had received reports of roughly 4,000 cases of leakage a year at toxic agent depots.

In their Senate commission testimony, noted chemical weapons experts like J. Leonard, former chief American negotiator at the American-Soviet chemical weapons talks, T. Davis, deputy director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Harvard University professor M. Masselon and British specialist J. Robinson were unanimous that current US stockpiles of chemical weapons are sufficient for a 30-day full-scale war in Europe and still leave the need for developing new types of such weapons.

Senate commission testimony reports indicated that the Reagan administration has still not provided any reliable prognosis up to their allegations that the USSR had chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos.

Despite mounting resistance from a majority of states the American administration continues to build up its chemical arsenals of aggression.

Photo: AP

Enlarged parasite

This is what the many times enlarged head of a yellow fever mosquito looks like. The sense organs of this formidable insect which inhabits tropical forests are entirely set on detecting its victim. The cluster of dots you see in the photo is the mosquito's field of vision at nearly 360 degrees.

At night, its high sensitivity to infrared light makes it impossible for victims to escape. Its poison is extremely potent.

Photo: AP

INFORMATION No. 11, 1982

THE WORLD



Argentine artillery on the defence line in the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).

HELmut SCHMIDT ON EAST-WEST COOPERATION

Bonn. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has spoken out in support of mutually beneficial economic cooperation between East and West. Speaking to foreign journalists in Bonn, the West German head of government said he favoured the implementation of a large-scale "gas-pipe" deal with the Soviet Union. He rejected the American administration's insistent demand that this mutually beneficial project should be dropped.

Massive waves of student unrest have become especially frequent in South Korea recently in the two years that have passed since the bloody events in May, 1980 in Kwangju which took place in the wake of the Seoul dictator. The students are supported by industrial workers and others and by public and religious figures. They protest at the rampant corruption in the ruling elite, against police rule, the inability of the dictatorial regime to solve the country's urgent social, economic and political problems.

The agreement signed by our industrialists with Soviet organizations, and nothing can change our view of the matter."

Washington. The United States has forced Morocco to agree to the use of Moroccan bases and other military facilities by American armed forces.

The agreement signed by the two countries allows the United States to use Morocco as a half-way house for arming its rapid deployment force to other areas in the Middle East and to utilize the Moroccan bases for refuelling American combat and cargo aircraft.

In exchange for the use of the bases and military facilities, the United States has promised

considerable increases in military aid to Morocco. Among other things, the Americans are to expand drastically their deliveries of planes, helicopters, tanks, armoured personnel carriers and anti-aircraft missiles.

The UPi news agency stresses that the agreement with Morocco is one in a series of such agreements which the United States has concluded with a number of Middle Eastern countries over the possible use of their territory by the rapid deployment force in emergency situations.

HALF-WAY HOUSE FOR AMERICA IN MOROCCO

Washington. The United States has forced Morocco to agree to the use of Moroccan bases and other military facilities by American armed forces.

The agreement signed by the two countries allows the United States to use Morocco as a half-way house for arming its rapid deployment force to other areas in the Middle East and to utilize the Moroccan bases for refuelling American combat and cargo aircraft.

In exchange for the use of the bases and military facilities, the United States has promised

considerable increases in military aid to Morocco. Among other things, the Americans are to expand drastically their deliveries of planes, helicopters, tanks, armoured personnel carriers and anti-aircraft missiles.

The UPi news agency stresses that the agreement with Morocco is one in a series of such agreements which the United States has concluded with a number of Middle Eastern countries over the possible use of their territory by the rapid deployment force in emergency situations.

THE TAIWAN TRAP

The new outbreak of acute polemics between Washington and Peking over American intentions to sell a consignment of spires to the Taiwanese air force has put both partners in a highly tricky position, writes V. Vasiliev in the NEW TIMES weekly.

US Vice-President Bush's visit to Peking shows that Washington is really concerned lest Sino-American relations should deteriorate, and is anxious to retain Peking as its junior partner in world affairs. The Americans, however, do not intend to lose the "Taiwanese fever" which they believe could stimulate Peking into acting against the USSR, against other socialist nations, and peoples fighting for their national liberation and social progress. Thus their determination to hinder unification between Taiwan and the People's Republic, and the various promises they keep making.

WHY WASTE TIME?

Following his "peace-making" speech in Eureka, President Reagan signed National Security Council Directive No. 35 approving both type and method of deployment of the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, writes Vitaly Kobysh in LIT-ERATURNAYA GAZETA.

A few days ago, the White House declared a new military and political strategy for America which concentrates on the modernization of strategic forces.

What is one to believe? Reagan's peaceful rhetoric or the hard facts? We have, after all, fairly substantial grounds for doubting in the seriousness of the American desire to reach agreement.

We are not prone to fall for cunning. On the other hand, the White House's previous outright refusal to take part in talks is no longer valid for the Americans, it seems, have begun to realize that the threat is real and that everyone is vulnerable.

Why then waste time? L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the 30th Congress provided a clear answer to all these questions. And one of the most vital proposals put forward by the Soviet Union is that the USSR is ready to agree to the freezing of strategic weapons by both sides as soon as talks start.

Spain getting ready for championship

ferent the proprietors of the hotel service as well. During the championship the prices in Spanish hotels, as predicted by experts, will jump a minimum threshold. Bonuses will be given only to those who are booking rooms for all 22 days of the football marathon.

Alongside the big army of administrators, judges and medical workers the championship will be served by 25,000 policemen as well as 4,000 plainclothes detectives. The 150,000 foreign fans from all over the world, such an inflow of tourists did not have

Photo: AP

INFORMATION No. 11, 1982

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OPEC COUNTRIES DEFEND THEIR INTERESTS

Commenting on the Kito OPEC meeting in PRAVDA, Alexei Vasiliev points out that to retain a basic oil price of 34 dollars a barrel (159 litres), the OPEC members agreed as early as March, on a total production ceiling of 17,500,000 barrels a day as from April 1, compared with 30,000,000 barrels in 1979. Several states also introduced quotas for their own production. The West countered with an economic boycott and political pressure. In the circumstances, Vasiliev stresses, the stabilization of oil prices amounts to major success for OPEC nations in their confrontation with the West and in the defence of their national interests. Even though OPEC is currently responsible for less than half the total oil production outside the socialist world, its actions have proved organization's strength provided its members stick together.

NOW THE BALL IS IN TOKYO'S COURT

From conversations with Japanese political and public leaders and journalists, it would appear that with rare exceptions they favour better political and economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. They talk with approval of the period which followed the signing of the Joint Declaration between the USSR and Japan in 1950, when positive trends dominated our relations and trade and economic links made a big step forward. Thus writes 12VESTIA's special correspondent Nikolai Novikov who visited Japan as member of a delegation of Soviet journalists.

Unfortunately, since the mid-70s, there have been signs of decline in Soviet-Japanese relations even though the Soviet Union has done nothing to anger this decline. Early in the 80s, the freezing of ties between the two countries took on the character of official policy in Tokyo.

Numerous meetings and talks in Japan have convinced that a further development of good-neighbourly relations between our two countries will largely depend on the extent to which Japan is able to preserve its independent course in international politics without yielding to outside influence, which has been pushing it into the dangerous road of militarization and enmity with the Soviet Union. It will also depend on the extent to which realism, far-sightedness and understanding of the country's genuine interests prevail among Japanese ruling circles.

THE TAIWAN TRAP

The new outbreak of acute polemics between Washington and Peking over American intentions to sell a consignment of spires to the Taiwanese air force has put both partners in a highly tricky position, writes V. Vasiliev in the NEW TIMES weekly.

US Vice-President Bush's visit to Peking shows that Washington is really concerned lest Sino-American relations should deteriorate, and is anxious to retain Peking as its junior partner in world affairs. The Americans, however, do not intend to lose the "Taiwanese fever" which they believe could stimulate Peking into acting against the USSR, against other socialist nations, and peoples fighting for their national liberation and social progress. Thus their determination to hinder unification between Taiwan and the People's Republic, and the various promises they keep making.

WHY WASTE TIME?

Following his "peace-making" speech in Eureka, President Reagan signed National Security Council Directive No. 35 approving both type and method of deployment of the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, writes Vitaly Kobysh in LIT-ERATURNAYA GAZETA.

A few days ago, the White House declared a new military and political strategy for America which concentrates on the modernization of strategic forces.

What is one to believe? Reagan's peaceful rhetoric or the hard facts? We have, after all, fairly substantial grounds for doubting in the seriousness of the American desire to reach agreement.

We are not prone to fall for cunning. On the other hand, the White House's previous outright refusal to take part in talks is no longer valid for the Americans, it seems, have begun to realize that the threat is real and that everyone is vulnerable.

Why then waste time? L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the 30th Congress provided a clear answer to all these questions. And one of the most vital proposals put forward by the Soviet Union is that the USSR is ready to agree to the freezing of strategic weapons by both sides as soon as talks start.

Spain getting ready for championship

ferent the proprietors of the hotel service as well. During the championship the prices in Spanish hotels, as predicted by experts, will jump a minimum threshold. Bonuses will be given only to those who are booking rooms for all 22 days of the football marathon.

Alongside the big army of administrators, judges and medical workers the championship will be served by 25,000 policemen as well as 4,000 plainclothes detectives. The 150,000 foreign fans from all over the world, such an inflow of tourists did not have

Photo: AP

INFORMATION No. 11, 1982

ROUND
the Soviet
Union

• SPECIALISTS FROM THE LENINGRAD SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COMPUTER CENTRE OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HAVE BEEN USING COMPUTERS TO DESIGN THIRD-GENERATION SMART ROBOTS. They have compiled programmes, which enable computers to take over a lot of designing work. This was disclosed at the "Prolomot-82" International conference which has opened in the city. Delegates are discussing computer-aided design problems.

• CZECHOSLOVAK BUILT L-410 PASSENGER PLANES HAVE STARTED REGULAR FLIGHTS BETWEEN KOMSOMOLSK-ON-AMUR AND KHABAROVSK, IN THE SOVIET FAR EAST. The new plane replaces the IL-14s and AN-2s which previously flew on local routes. The planes will convey passengers to remote northern settlements in the Amur River area, and to the towns built for the construction workers of the Baikal-Amur Railway. The L-410 can take off and land on any 500 m long macadam runway.

• PROBLEMS OF GREATER PROTECTION AGAINST THE HAZARDS OF RADIATION AT ATOMIC POWER STATIONS AS WELL AS PLANS FOR COOPERATION HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED AT A CONFERENCE IN VILNIUS BY SPECIALISTS FROM CMEA MEMBER-COUNTRIES. The conference was also attended by representatives of the International Atomic Energy Commission.

• AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE GEO-CHEMISTRY OF NATURAL WATERS HAS BEEN HELD IN ROSTOV-ON-DON. Scientists from Bulgaria, the GDR, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Italy and other countries discussed the processes which determine the chemical composition of rivers, lakes, seas and oceans, as well as reports on the participation of geochemists in the prediction of earthquakes, in prospecting for mineral deposits and in the study of oil-bearing layers. The symposium concentrated on the problems of protecting rivers, lakes, seas and oceans from pollution.

CHESS AS PART OF THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM

No one is reprimanded or praised at the chess lessons given in the second form of Moscow School No. 324 by Vyacheslav Zakharov, a post-graduate from the psychology department of Moscow University. Here all are equal and all compete on equal terms. Chess is a fascinating game: the children become engrossed and it helps them relax.

Part of the lesson is devoted to actually playing, but for most of the time Zakharov teaches the children on how to solve various chess puzzles in the abstract, without actually moving the pieces. Other problems are also solved—how to find one's way out of a labyrinth; how to connect four points with three lines; how to complete an unfinished sentence or drawing; how to answer a riddle.

The curriculum, which was drawn up by Zakharov, includes logical patterns containing a high level of absorbing class information. The universal character of these patterns, which can be applied to many kinds of human activity, is pointed out to the children. Thus during these play periods—an essential part of the school day—the pupils at School No. 324 also develop the ability to analyze to see the general behind the particular, and to take independent decisions.

This experiment has shown the usefulness of chess for children's intellectual development: those classes taught by Zakharov have improved their academic results in all subjects, obviously, mastering logical patterns helps the children.

and Kuznetsky districts of Moscow where it has been decided to include chess lessons on the Zakharov model in the curriculum.

Turkmenia's gas industry

A new gas field has been put into operation in the east of Soviet Turkmenia (Soviet Central Asia). Gas gushed from a well nearly three kilometres deep, in the Cherkat area, in the Karakum Desert.

Over the years of the current five-year plan period, gas output in the republic is to grow by 11-13 thousand million cubic metres. In order to supply a total of 61-63

thousand million cubic metres of gas in 1985 the gas industry of Turkmenia will have to start working 11 deposits already tapped.

The major part of the republic's increase in gas output will be ensured by the Sovetabad gas field. In 1985, it is planned to extract eight thousand million cubic metres of gas there. To supply gas from the Sovetabad gas field to the European



Vyacheslav Zakharov giving a lesson.

WATCHMAKING ROBOTS

Sixteen industrial robots capable of performing about 100 operations have been installed at the Minsk watch factory in Byelorussia. They will release 55 workers from routine operations, who will be given other tasks at the enterprise. The factory has a plan for introducing advanced technology, including automatic equipment. The process is monitored by the trade union. Workers at the meetings regularly review the plan's implementation.

The introduction of robots raises overall productivity and improves labour conditions.

MOBILE HOUSES FOR BUILDERS

The builders of the Idriz-Razdan Railway (Armenia) have moved to new cottages.

The well-appointed houses, the cultural facilities, the nursery school and creche in the new builders' township are all on wheels.

By 1985 the Idriz-Razdan Railway, which is being laid in difficult conditions, is to be completed. It will improve deliveries of raw materials and other necessary goods for intensively developing areas of the republic. It is also a short-cut between Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan.

WATERING FIELDS FROM UNDERGROUND

To stabilize water supplies to cotton plantations, and to eliminate overmoistening of fields with subsoil water—such are the purposes of Turkmenia's largest vertical drainage system, commissioned in the Dzharylgach lands area.

The system has tied 11 drainage wells drilled over underground lakes in a single network. Water is pumped from depths of up to 200 metres using powerful pumps and fed into multilayer pipes over three metres in diameter. The pipes are equipped with water filters. Once on the surface it comes to the common irrigation network along courses. The low salinity of underground water allows it to be used for watering crops.

Places to visit



THE MOSCOW HIPPODROME

Breath-taking rivalry, the joy of victory, and bitterness of defeat plus many other exciting scenes—all this awaits visitors to the Moscow Hippodrome.

The events here include trotting and flat races, displays of horsemanship as well as bundle racing and international contests.

During the summer, when the trotting season is in full swing, there are up to 1,000 horses in

the hippodrome stables. Winter is the time for the traditional Russian troika contests.

Trotting and flat races take place at 6 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays, and at 1 p.m. on Sundays.

There is also a horse-riding school attached to the hippodrome where members of the public can learn the art of riding from first-class horsemen. The address: 22 Begovaya St. Metro Dinamo or Begovaya.

Science and technology

SOVIET AND FRENCH EXPERTS END ANOTHER ROUND OF TESTS

Soviet and French scientists have completed at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory another round of tests of an ultraviolet telescope which is to be launched into a high orbit around the Earth with an apogee of up to 200 thousand kilometres.

The telescope is 4.2 metres long, and has a mirror 80 centimetres in diameter.

The astronomers want to position their telescope outside the Earth's radiation belts in order to enhance its sensitivity and to decrease the level of radio noise. This will create a possibility to carry out extremely accurate observations of the processes taking place in the Universe like the combination of energy in stars and galaxies, and the formation of stellar coronas and chromospheres.

The Crimean Observatory has played a major role in the Soviet space programme. Many original instruments intended for Soviet spaceships and orbiting stations have been either designed or tested here.

METALS UNDER PROTECTION

Polymer powders appear to be very effective against corrosion. Metal parts with such protective coatings serve three to five times longer.

An automatic line for powder deposition has been developed by the technological design institute in Kislovodsk, the capital of Moldavia.

Powder deposition takes place in an electric field under the influence of a powerful air jet. Then the parts are subjected to high temperatures, and the particles sinter, making an impermeable film. Among the advantages of the new method is the ability to collect and reuse another time the powder which has failed to stick to the surface.

All the books have detailed comments in English, French and Spanish.

STORIES ABOUT SOVIET PEOPLES

The Russian Language Publishers in Moscow have started issuing a new series of books aimed at a wide readership—all those who learn Russian, both in our country and abroad.

The books describe the people and nationalities that live in the USSR, their culture, ancient customs and traditions, and also the changes that have taken place in their lives under Soviet power. There will be eight volumes in all, each one dealing with a specific geographic region. All are written by scholars who are specialists in the field.

The third book, soon to be published, will be called "By the Baltic Sea". It is devoted to the Baltic republics and is written by R. Andrianov, and "In the West of Siberia" by Z. Sokolova.

The books describe the people and nationalities that live in the USSR, their culture, ancient customs and traditions, and also the changes that have taken place in their lives under Soviet power. There will be eight volumes in all, each one dealing with a specific geographic region. All are written by scholars who are specialists in the field.

SEA PURITY CONTROL

Soviet specialists have proved that peat affords reliable protection to the sea from oil slicks. Peat briquettes thrown into oil slicks absorb petroleum products though not water, thus retaining a high storage capacity. All that has to be done to save the sea from pollution is

to remove the resultant mass and burn it.

The development of new methods to combat the spread of oil slicks is on the Soviet agenda for the protection of water. Alexei Pankin, deputy director of the Central Institute of the Merchant Marine of the USSR, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. Floating pollution watchdogs and purifying stations are based in all 70 of the Soviet seaports. Facilities for the intake and neutralization of bilge water are in operation at our largest harbours.

The creation of the "Svetlomor" floating complex is an important contribution to efforts to preserve the sea from pollution. Alexei Pankin pointed out. Apart from its main purpose, to lift oil from tankers which have broken down, the "Svetlomor" is capable of carrying out pre-repair cleaning operations on holds and of lifting oil-polluted water from such ships.

A series of new "ecologically pure tankers" with a double bottom and double sides are to be added to the Soviet merchant marine fleet in coming years. The first of them—the "Pobeda"—has already joined the fleet. All the tankers are equipped to remove oil from the sea surface and to process waste.

The old man, has still not caught the fox, by the way, although it continues to daily visits to his village.

REMAINS OF PREHISTORIC CAVE LION

In the area: up to this time it had been thought that this prehistoric predator did not venture as far north.

This is not the first occasion that such remains have come to light in Kharkov. In 1925, for example, workmen putting up a high-rise building came across the tusks of mammoth which are now kept in the City University museum.

A major find was the discovery that the cave lion lived



Photo by Vladimir Smirnov

VIEWPOINT

OUR HEALTH RESORTS

Ivan KOZLOV,
Chairman of the Central Council for the Management of Trade Union Resorts

There is a wide network of health resorts in this country: over 13,000 sanatoriums, rest-homes, tourist hotels and places for family recreation. Most are run by trade unions.

In hard times, it is worth pointing out, there were only 100 privately owned resorts, with accommodation for not more than 3,000. Before the October Revolution it was only the privileged classes who could afford holidays and treatment.

During the very first years of Soviet power, more than 30 decrees were issued on the establishment of resorts and spas for working people to various regions of the country. Mansions formerly belonging to the tsars and to aristocrats were used for this purpose. For instance, Livadia Palace, the large spacious summer residence on the Crimean Sea coast, was turned into a sanatorium for peasants. It now houses one of the country's oldest cardiologic centres.

The following figures provide some idea of the mass character of "organized recreation" in this country: over the past five years alone, more than 260 million people stayed at trade union resorts and spas. Unions spent more than 1,000 million roubles on expanding the resort network during this period. The money went towards building new accommodation for 70,000 people.

New resorts are now being set up not only in the traditional holiday areas in the Caucasus, the Crimea and on the Baltic coast, but also in Byelorussia, Central Asia, the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. This expanded choice in holiday venues cuts down on the need for long journeys. A further advantage is that those working in the North do not have to expand firms and effort on adapting to new climatic conditions. Medical statistics show that the most effective holidays are those spent in habitual climatic conditions.

The second trend typical of the present stage of resort and spa development concerns their greater specialization. The specialization of each spa or the type of the treatment offered is determined by the Central Research Institute for Resorts and Physiotherapy in Moscow and by 13 analogous republican institutes, whose activities are coordinated by the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

This does not mean, of course, that all is plain sailing for the trade union vacation industry. Many problems yet to be overcome were cited, for example, in the recent statement, "On Measures for the Further Improvement of Resorts and Spas for Working People and for Expanding the Network of Trade Union Facilities", issued by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Provision is made in this statement not only for a wider network of union resorts, but also for more effective treatment and recreation, as well as for further specialization, particularly in the field of cardiovascular disease. Measures to combat pollution in resort areas have also been approved and adequate funds assigned to this end.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

"Sofer's health" protection is the overriding social goal in this country, states R. Ulyamov, Director of the All-Union Research and Testing Institute for Medical Technology, in PRAVDA. Modern medicine and health care, he continues, are unthinkable without modern technology. Doctors are now making wide use of the laser beam, cryogenic units, ultrasonic saw and other equipment.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress envisage a nearly 1.4-fold rise in medical industry output, he points out. This will be supplemented by stepped-up production of medical equipment by other instrumental makers and by greater use in medicine of modern technology. Doctors are now making wide use of the laser beam, cryogenic units, ultrasonic saw and other equipment.

Special consideration will be given to equipment and technology used in polyclinics, outpatient clinics and in disease prevention and early diagnostics of disorders. Work has been completed on comprehensive programmes for important aspects of development and production of medical equipment. They concentrate on disease prevention among small children and adolescents, on female (especially maternity) disorders, and other problems of the higher respiratory tract.

SCIENTISTS STEER SIBERIA INTO THE FUTURE

The Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes Academician D. Belyayev, Deputy Chairman of the Department, in TRUD, now incorporates

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Oleg TABAKOV

It seems it was but yesterday that Oleg Tabakov made his first appearance on the stage of the newly formed Sovremennik Theatre in the role of "angry young man". And yet it is almost a quarter of a century ago! From his very first works, Tabakov became the Sovremennik's "calling card" in all ways because the multitude of parts he played for the theatre invariably gave expression to the Sovremennik's basic aim: search, the living breath of life today and complete involvement. Drama, comedy, satire, classical and modern plays and foreign drama—Tabakov played them all at the Sovremennik. Each of the actor's fans have their own favourites among the roles he played, but Tabakov's undisputed triumph was his performance as Adyayev junior, the main character of Goncharov's "A Commonplace Story". This classical 19th-century Russian novel, this "commonplace story" filled with bitter irony, in which a starry-eyed idealist ditches his illusions, became, in the hands of the Sovremennik, the leading production of the past decade.

Tabakov scored another triumph, this time on the screen, by his rendering of the part of Olibomov in Nikita Mikhalkov's film "Several Days From the Life of I. I. Olibomov", also based on Goncharov (winning the Silver Oxford prize at an international film festival in Britain for the best male part).

While starting his film career with psychological parts, and recognizable characters portrayed with all the charm of youth ("A Nasty Day", "Youth Will Have Its Fling", "A Reformed Man Should Be Trusted", "War and Peace"), Tabakov now more and more often and with obvious pleasure creates grotesque, extravagant and highly eccentric images. Such is his landowner Shcherbuk in the "Unfinished Piece for a Mechanical Piano", such is Olibomov, such is bribe-taker Yusov in "A Vacancy", a musical based on Alexander Ostrovsky's comedy, "A Profitable Place", soon to be released. And if the conversation turns to



psychological portraiture, as in the recent film, "An Uninvited Friend", today it is really a masterly portrait and not a sketch or drawing, to which Tabakov's never-fading acting appeal lends not only charm as in his younger days, but also additional colour and even depth.

I could name a host of other exceptional roles in theatre, cinema and TV—the choice is great. But it may be more important to end on a different note. Several years ago Tabakov taught a group at the State Institute for Dramatic Art, which came to be known as "Tabakov's Studio". Only a short time elapsed before a whole bunch of talented young actors graduated from the studio. Of course, they have a long way to go before they approach their teacher's technique, but the words "Tabakov's Studio" have already become the hallmark of top quality.

Tatiana SAVITSKAYA

New lease of life for wood-carving in Georgia



Armen Pochkua. "Creation".

CLASSICS AT A PUPPET THEATRE

Two Russian 19th-century classics (Gogol's "The Overcoat" and the satirical piece by Dostoyevsky "The Crocodile, or a Happening in the Passage") form the basis of "Peterburg Fantasy", a new show put on by the Bolshoi Puppet Theatre, in Leningrad.

"Both stories have something in common: a fantastic, whimsical perception of the world of Russian officialdom which suppressed all vestiges of humanity," says V. Sudarushkin, the director, who also makes his debut as stage designer.

"We were inspired by the idea of presenting a world of puppets. Their outward ugliness is a visible expression of what they feel".

This is the "puppet" theatre's first attempt to adapt works of classical Russian literature for the stage.



Armen Pochkua says, "but, of late, it has been neglected. Georgian archaeologists have unearthed many carved wooden articles dating back to the first centuries A. D. In subsequent ages the art developed, reaching a highpoint in the 10th-12th centuries. I have tried to 'get as close as possible to the masterpieces produced by our remote ancestors.'

Marina AMAROVA

FACTS and EVENTS

Books. The Iskusstvo Publishers has issued the third and last book in the series, "Russian Soviet Variety Theatre". It covers the past thirty years and contains articles on the art of leading variety actors of the period—L. Ulyanov, A. Ralkin, K. Shulzhenko, M. Mironova and A. Mekanik, R. Zelyonaya, L. Zykina and others.

Cinema. Sovuzmultfilm Studios is shooting a new cartoon "Transformation" based on the fable tale, "It's Better to Live With Cats", by the well-known Italian writer, Gianni Rodari.

Another exhibition of restored masterpieces, including paintings, drawings and applied art from 25 Russian museums, is now on view at 12 Razina St. The paintings range from 15th-17th century rare icons to pictures by our contemporaries. All the exhibits were restored at the All-Union Gzhel Art Restoration Centre.

S. Sudeikin (1862-1946). "Genre Scene". The Kalinin Art Gallery.

SOBINOV REMEMBERED

The second festival of opera now taking place in Yaroslavl is dedicated to the 110th anniversary of Leonid Sobinov, the great Russian singer.

Taking place are top soloists from the Bolshoi and the Kirov Theatre, from the Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre and the Leningrad Opera and Ballet Theatre from Sverdlovsk. The Arkhangelsk Chorus together

with orchestra and soloists from the Yaroslavl Philharmonic will also be performing.

The festival programme includes favourites Sobinov's pieces: works by Tchaikovsky, Borodin, Shostakovich and Rimsky-Korsakov and classics of world music; for instance, a concert performance of Verdi's opera "Rigoletto".

STRAVINSKY'S

At the end of one of Diaghilev's famous seasons in Paris, the first night of the ballet "The Firebird", took place at the Grand Opera. This ballet, the first major composition by the Russian composer Igor Stravinsky, brought to its author, one of the most outstanding composers of this century, instant fame.

A concert held a few days

ago at the Big Hall of the Moscow Conservatory was dedicated to the centenary of Stravinsky's birth. The composer's music of all periods was played by the Symphony Orchestra of the Moscow State Philharmonic Society, conducted by Dilya Klyachenko.

The last item in the concert

was music from the "The Firebird".

SOVIET THEATRE IN GDR

The Moscow Children's Musical Theatre took part in an international music festival in Dresden at the start of its tour of the GDR.

The festival programme started off with a performance of Sh. Chalayev's opera, "The Blue Bird", based on Kipling's "Mowgli", as well as with the opera, "Master Rokle", written by the well-known GDR com-

poser J. Wenzel and based on Kari Marx' fairy tales. In its latter work several pieces are sung in German.

Also included in the programme were the theatre's best productions: scenes from "The Blue Bird", "The Red Riding Hood", and "Petya and the Wolf". The theatre will also give performances in Leipzig and Berlin.



V. Ivlin as Mowgli in a scene from "The Jungle". Photo by Andrei Stepanov

WHAT'S ON!

June 1-4

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 1, 2 — Baryozka Dance Ensemble, 4 — A variety concert.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 3 — Strauss, "Die Frau ohne Schatten" (opera), 4 — Saint-Saëns, "Samson et Dalila" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 2 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera), 3 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet), 4 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "Night in May" (opera).

Opera and Ballet Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 1 — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov", 3 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess", 4 — Miliutin, "Girls in a Flurry".

FILMS

Holidays of Childhood (Gorky Film Studios, USSR):

The film is based on auto-biographic stories by Vasily

Iko arranged in accordance with cultural and scientific exchange between the USSR and Mexico. Daily, except Monday and Friday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Arbatkaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel), 1, 4 — Penziany pop group; artistic director Vladimir Mulyavin, 2 — Days of Bulgaria in the USSR. A gala concert, Trakia dance and song ensemble.

Lenin Central Stadium, Small Sport Arena (Luzhniki), 1-4 — Biser Kirov (Bulgaria).

Theatre and Concert Hall of the Sovetskaya Hotel (32/3 Leningradsky Prospekt), 1, 2.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, Moscow Branch of the All-Union Union of the Arts (3 Krymskaya St.), 1 — 300 paintings, drawings, sculptures, items of decorative and applied art and pottery made by artists of the Moscow Region. Daily, except Sunday and Monday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Proletarskaya.

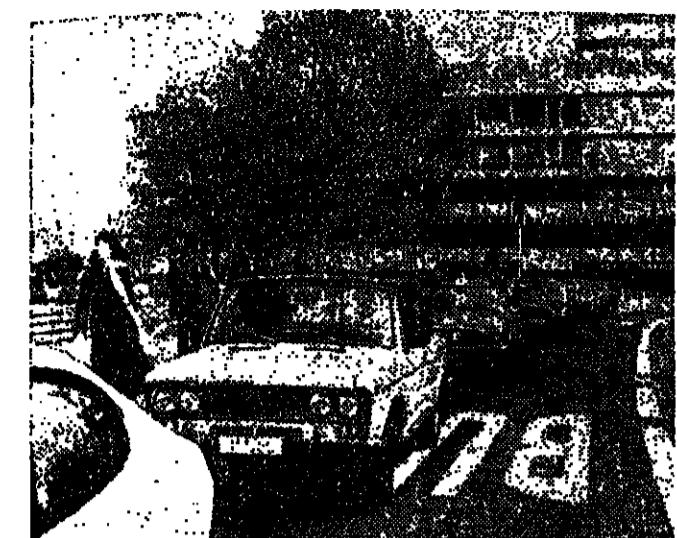
Sukhov Architecture Museum (5 Prospekt Kalinina), An exhibition on architecture and town building history of Moscow.

The film is based on auto-biographic stories by Vasily

MN INFORMATION No. 42

MN INFORMATION No. 42

BUSINESS



NUCLEAR STATIONS FOR FINLAND

The atomic stations Lovisa-1 and Lovisa-2 built in Finland with Soviet assistance have proved to be highly efficient. At the moment, opportunities are being studied for the construction of another nuclear project in Sweden.

Prospects for the nuclear power and heat generation were discussed in Moscow at a symposium attended by specialists from the two countries.

New products and processes were presented by 14 firms specializing in nuclear engineering. One of these was Uniaut Vaino which has signed a cooperation protocol with the USSR Ministry of the Power Industry and electrification for the maintenance of Lovisa-type nuclear stations.

The scope of technical assistance rendered by V/O "Technostroyexport" includes:

— execution, design and survey works and elaboration of design documentation

— delivery of complete equipment and materials

— erection, adjustment and commissioning of equipment

— training of the Customer's personnel

— sending of highly skilled specialists

— offering services and expertise (engineering).

Turn-key operations are also available.

For further information please contact V/O "Technostroyexport", 181 Ovchinnikovskaya nab., 11324, Moscow, USSR.

Telexgraph Technostroyexport, Moscow, USSR

Unit 220-14-40, 220-16-70

VESOJUZNOJE EXPORTNO-IMPORTNOJE OBJEDINENIE "TECHNOSTROYEXPORT" RENDERS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN CUSTOMERS IN CONSTRUCTION OF:

— large-panel housing plants

— housing and office buildings, hotels, sports facilities

(glass, r.c. pipes, asbestos-cement articles, etc.)

— motor and railroads, subways

— bridges, tunnels, sea and river ports

— running water and sewage networks and other

public utility projects

— hydrological, aerological, hydrometeorological stations

— pollution control facilities (water and sewer treat-

ment plants, plants for processing solid utility wastes, etc.)

The scope of technical assistance rendered by V/O "Technostroyexport" includes:

— execution, design and survey works and elaboration of design documentation

— delivery of complete equipment and materials

— erection, adjustment and commissioning of equipment

— training of the Customer's personnel

— sending of highly skilled specialists

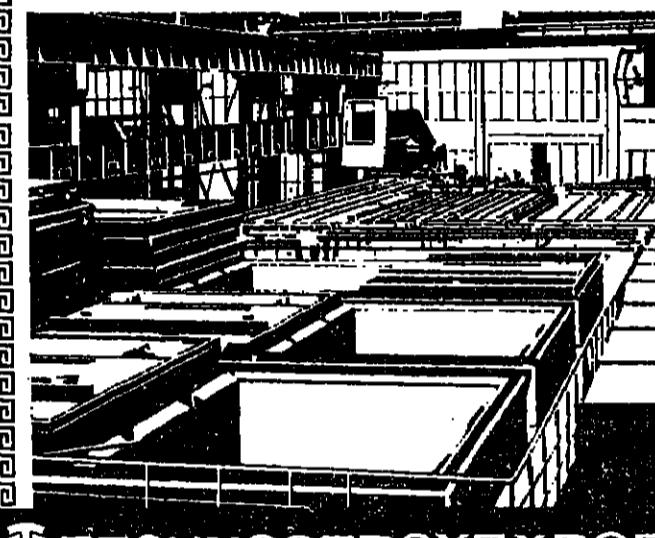
— offering services and expertise (engineering).

Turn-key operations are also available.

For further information please contact V/O "Technostroyexport", 181 Ovchinnikovskaya nab., 11324, Moscow, USSR.

Telexgraph Technostroyexport, Moscow, USSR

Unit 220-14-40, 220-16-70



TECHNOSTROYEXPORT

FOLLOW INTOURIST TO GEORGIA

Soviet specialists who have been playing a direct part in the construction and maintenance of joint projects have made a significant contribution to the creation of the Congolese national economy. Nearly a thousand and a half young Congolese receive higher education at different Soviet colleges and universities, and as many have already graduated.

My trip to the Georgian Republic was very enlightening, not to talk of the pleasure that I received from my stay, however short, in your wonderful country. (Extract from a letter by Robert K. Lonsky, Secretary General of the World Travel Organization.)

We receive many such letters, said Leon Mamedashvili, Head of the Main Administration for Foreign Travel at the Council of Ministers of Georgia, in conversation with an MN correspondent. The number of foreign tourists who want to visit Georgia, attracted by its architectural monuments and wonderful landscapes, grows every year.

It is worth noting that over recent years we have had pro-

essional people.

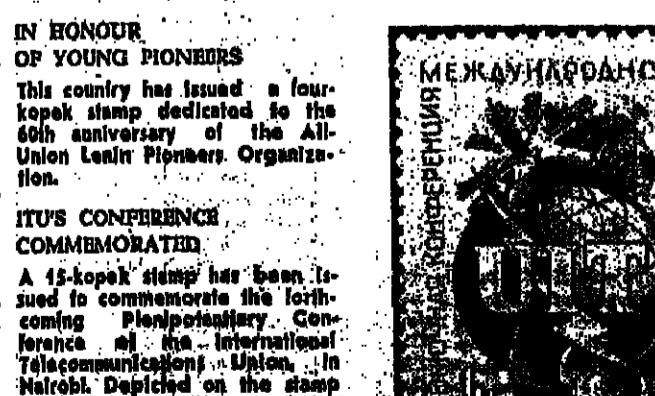
David IMEDASHVILI

IN HONOUR OF YOUNG PIONEERS

This country has issued a four-kopek stamp dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the All-Union Lenin Pioneers Organization.

ITUS CONFERENCE COMMEMORATED

A 15-kopek stamp has been issued to commemorate the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunications Union, in Nairobi. Depicted on the stamp is an orbit space communications satellite and the Ostankino television tower in Moscow.



15-kopek stamp

15-kopek stamp